ILROAD DANGERS.—

To the use twenty years, or perhaps times the system of his been established in this country, there have, in all the louise many accident to the extent of twenty is lars. These have been clear, absolute issues to the granuch as a property destroyed by fire or sun in But these disasters have been of a possible rehardone. But made not those of fire or flood; they have arisen ordinary conditions of a radiroad train in progress; he has been assed by the inherent momentume that make he has assed by the inherent momentume that make he has assed to peraltim devices from this law of firm and level grade are both made for the fairwing its free progress, and the very case and free-metion agravate the dat ger of momentum.

OR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-

YEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1856. Commencing November 22, 1856. Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.,

Assenger Station in New York, corner 7th-st. and 4th-av., transe on 7th-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45 and 8 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 6 and 4:30 p. m. For Milford, Stratford, Faitfield, Souther and Westport, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:40 p. m. For North, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 5:45, 4:30, 5:50 p. m. For Datand Greenwich, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Ladyer, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.) 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Datand Greenwich, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Datand Greenwich, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45, 4:30, 6:30 p. m. For Datand Greenwich, 8 a. m. (ex.) For Canal Raifrond is a m. (ex.) For Canal Raifrond is a m. (ex.) For Canal Raifrond is a m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. (ex.) For Canal Raifrond is untermined, 8 a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. For New-Haven of Rev-Leaden Raifrond, 8 a. m. For New-Haven of Rev-Leaden Raifrond, 9 m. For New-Haven of Rev-Leaden Raifrond, 9 m. For New-Haven of Rev-Leaden Raifrond, 7 m. For New-Haven of Rev-Leaden Raifrond, 9 m. For New-Haven of Raifr

YEW SHORE ROUTE to PROVIDENCE and M BOSTON, via NE W-YORK and NEW-HAVEN, NEW-ON ON, STONINGTON, PROVIDENCE and QOSTON BILROADS.—On and after Dec. 30 trains will leave such at. Ta. m., and arrive to Providence at 5:30 and B. aton 5:40

RICHARD N. DOWD, Soperintendent. EW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD .-- On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1818, and until further notice,

BURKIRK EXPRESS at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal Hall WEST at 9 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-DOCKLAND PASSENGER at S p. m., from foot Murray-at.,
Drawont, for Sufferus and intermediate Stationa.

WAY PASSENGER at 5:30 p. m., for Newburgh, Port Jer-

and intermediate Stations.

Solf EXPRESS at 4.59 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo,

"Britispi intermediate Stations.

EIGRANT at 6 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-

See Stations.

The President of Manage and President of Manage and Manage and

CHARLES WORAN, President. ENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .-

ENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
The Gaffat CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantam with Western, North-Western and South-Western by a continuous Railway direct. This Read also connects inships with daily lines of steamers to all ports on the manufacturers, and at Gleveland and Sandensky with the cast to all ports on the North-Western Lakes—making the daily to the same to all ports on the North-Western Lakes—making the affect, cheap and reliable route by which FREIGHT can wasted to and from the Great West.

128 EKTWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

128 EKTWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

130 Caste - Boots, Shose, Hast and Cape, Books of Genet (in boxes, base and transh, Drugs (in 160 B. and Caste). Bruse (in costs), 175 cents Pitts (in costs), 175 cents Pittsburgh (in rolls and boxes), Wool and Sheep (100 B.

Ass.—Anvia, Hardware, Steel, Chains in 165 cents of demp, Racop and Fork, saited (loose of in 100 fb. Class.—Codice, Fish, Barers, Beef and cass of boxes Eastward, Lard and Lard in 18, Sode Ash, German Clay, Tar, Piton, 100 fb.

bil. metil further notice.
100 B until further notice.
bale, not exceeding 500 B weight, until further

Toble, not gaoeeding 500 fb weight, until further four foods from any port case of Philadelphia, be parbara the package "Via Fennestvanta Railroad." All sagned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or a will be forwarded without detention.

ALENS.—Harris, Wormley & Co., Memphia, Tenn.; at Co. St. Louis; P. G. O'Relly & Co., Evansville, and Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Relly & Co., Evansville, and Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Relly & Co., Evansville, and Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Relly & Co., Evansville, and Co., Nach & Kilbyst, Boston; Leech & Co., and Clinconnat; N. W. Graham & Co., Zansville, and Co., Na. 54 Kilbyst, Boston; Leech & Co.,

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILBOAD

WM. J. CAMPBELL Superts

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. ZASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY,
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.
November 1, 1858.

Medical.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) and DYS CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) and DISPEPSIA completely cured without medicines, injections
or bains, by DAVYS ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreeable and nutritious and vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Gennine Ervalents." Their effect is speedily restoring the etomack and bowels to the term al condition as-ontakes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of
the most respectable and mean-werable character. Not a puticial of a frag or medicine in the corporation of these crackers,
and their beneficient operation guaranteed as represented, or the
purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the
subscriber, at his Cracker Batery, No. 219 Forsythest. Price 36
cents per pound, Will keep for years in any ckinese. None
genuine but those stamped "Dave"."

18AAC MCGAY, No. 219 Forsythest. N. T.

HEALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN.-All lo-EALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN.—All local interine irregularities, displacements and difficulties, together with constitutional symptoms and diseases of women, are radically sured by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. 137 Price 61 50

riace Dec I.

"Having wi nessed the effect of the Greefenberg Company's Mershad's Uterine Cathodron for many years, in cases of every grave of severity, and having fully compared its effects with the treatment of the best physicians of the day, I unbesitatingly pronounce in favor of the Graefenberg remedy."—A. Mackenstein, Nashville, Tenn.

"The meditine is invalidable."—[N. Y. Dadly Sun.

"Women need no longer culter." [N. Y. Dadly Sun.

EXF Five hottles are sent for \$6, and charges paid to end of Express hie. Address JOBHUA F BRIDGE, M. D., Secretary Graefenberg Company, No. 32 Park-row M. Y.

Noth.—The high moral and scientific character of The Graefenberg Company warrants every reader of this notice against any imposition.

Water Enre.

DR. MUNDE's WATER-CURE, at Florence, Msss, there miles west from the Northampton Raifreed Depot, is one of the largest and best regulated establishments in the United States, and kept in operation throughout the year. "Dr. Munde is next to Priesenits, the most eminant probitioner of the water-oure that Germany has produced."

"His various publications on cold-water curse are certainly among the best, if not the most superior, of any in dermany."

[Home Journal.

"We are convinced that no higher authority than be, in matters of hydrogathy, can be found in our own or any other country." [Amer. Magarine of Homeopethy and Hydropathy.

Legal Notices.

PROCLAMATION—By JOHN A. KING, Governor of the State of New York.—Whereas, a communication from John Keily, a Representative in Congress from this tate, is new on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, in the words following to wit:

"I hereby resign my seat as Representative for the IVth Congressional Dustrict, in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, from the State of New York, to take effect on the twenty-lifth day of December next."

Now, therefore, in pursuance of article first, section second, the Constitution of the United States, I do

the try of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of January next, which election is to be notified, held and concucted, in all respects, in the manner prescribed by law. In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my name and the Privy Seal of the State, this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight; udred and fifty-wight, [L. S.] By the Gayerra.

[L. 8] By the Governor,

JOHN A. KING.

HENRY I. SRAMAN Frivate Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF
STATE, 38—I hereby cettify that the prec-dingle a correct copy
of the original proclamation of John A. King, this day field is
this office.

Witness my hard.

of the original proclamation of John A. Amy, this say here in this office.

Witness my hand and seal of effice at our City of Albany, the fifteenth day of December, 1858.

[L. 8] GIDEON J. FUCKER, Secretary of State, [L. 8] GIDEON J. FUCKER, Secretary of State, and the requirements of the December 17, 1858.—The above is published a seamant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the Judges C. Will LET.

All the public newspapers in the country of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the country with p-shall the above once in each week it! the election, and then hand in that his for advertising the same, so that they may be ind before the Buard of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, vol. 1., chap. 6, title 3 article Sd. part ist, page 149.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMESW. SCOTT, late of the City of New York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with youchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward A. Praser, No. 302 Broome-st., in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of Jamary next.—Dated New-York, the 25d day of July, 125s.

HENRY W. SCOTT, 1728 Jawems.

Administrator,

NOTICE of APPLICATION for the discharge

NOTICE of APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—EDWARD E. BOWERD for the City of Brocklyn, Connty of Kings and State of New York, insolvent. Notice first published November 17, 1839. Creditors to appear before the Hon. E. D. CULVER, City Judge of the City Court of Brocklyn, at his chamber, No. 355 Fulton street, in said City of Brocklyn, on the left day of February, 1859, at 90°clock in the forenoon, and show canes, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent exists amound not be made and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute foresaid.

PARSONS, RIGGS & RIGGS, 220 lawlfwSat Autorneys, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

Attorneys, No. 10 Wall-et., New York.

TATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT-CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ELIZABETH M. ROE, plaintiff, against JAMES K. COOK, Charlette A. Lyon, Wesley Lyon, Richard W. Counningham, Andrew Spence, Theodore E. Tomilitson, William A. Hoptina, William B. Betta, Charles Burrail, Charles Emmens, Curtia C. Bean, John V. Coz, Francia Menettier, Georae S. Ketchun William Bluscon, Jacob Duryee, Junior, and Nosh W. Duryee, John Bongarde, James Murphy, John Moran, David Wallaw The mas Quinn, Edward Campbell, Nathaniel Wies, Stephen M. (Hadwin, Issac J. Cole, Calvin W. Sherwood, Charles Grow John B. Ireland, John A. Webber, Airted Schanek, Henry A Strule, Michael Donnelly, Patrick Cooway, Henry Brewston, Por Relief.—To the Defendants and each of them: You an hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint is this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1856, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office No. 38 Wallstreet, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exchaeve of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as afereasid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October, 1850.

CAUDDELME COURT—City and County of New-York.

SUPPREME COURT—City and County of New York—LAUREN WETMORE against THE NEW YORK AND EROOKLYN BRASS COMPANY, John Devol, Cepins H. Nottos, and Honton, William H. Van Alst, George S. apier, Samuel T. Hyde, Sherman J. Bason, Henry H. Luther, Ann Hunter, Cephas H. Nottos, and Helen M. Butler, executors of the last will and testament of James R. Butler, deceased, Charles P. Marka, Alonzo, Child, Samuel G. Trippe, A'len C. Mathewson, William Fietcher, Thomas Fletcher, Raiph Sellew, William Enos, Saman Sellew, George S. Howland, and The Brooklyn Brass and Copper Company—To the Footenment defendents: You are hereby summoned and required answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the County Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall of the City Na. «York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint to ake and you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall it you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall it answer the said complaint in this method in the ime aforesaid, the plain tiff in this action will apply to the Court for the refiel demanded in the complaint.—Dates (New York, Basenbert S. 1858.)

It was resolved to pay the Clerks of the Commissioners of Record.

Mr. Kennedy called up his report in favor of establishing a County Bureau in the Controller's Office, and urged its adoption, proposing to make the salaries as follows: Chief Clerk, \$1,600; Lounty Auditor, \$1,500; Bockkeeper, \$1,750; Assid and Bockkeeper, \$1,000; Assid at Clerk, \$800; Messeller, \$600.

Mr. Pundy (Mr. Voorhies being in the chair) was not prepared to worship the rising sun; he will rather wait till the Controller requested this additional assistance.

Mr. PURDY and Mr. TWEED earnestly seconded the

the Crystal Palace, amounting to \$26, 115 65:

Defartment of Finance, Controller, on the Sixt of May, 1851, took possion of the premises between Fortista and Fortysecond streets, on the Sixt avenue, and the distributing reservoir. The pseudies were subsequently leased to the American Institute, and on the 3d day of October the Crystal Palace standing thereon was consumed by fire. At the time of the fire there was being a many the property belonging to the American Institute, and on the 3d day of October the Crystal Palace standing thereon was consumed by fire. At the time of the fire there was blaze amount of property belonging to the American Institute and in exhibitors, and numerous works of art and other respectly left in the Shining by exhibitors at the World's Fair. When the city authorities took possession of the premises, they caused a complete schedule to be made of the property in the boilding, designating articles belonging to exhibitors at the World's Fair, to the Crystal Association, and to the American Institute. The undersigned in consequence of the action of the city authorities in taking possession of the premises and the destruction which subsequently took plane by fire, have considered in proper to present to the Common Council soil history of all the transactions connected with his matter, in tooly for their information, but for the purpose of having the facts placed amount the occuments in their proceedings for the use and beautit of all whom it may concern now or hereafter.

The report of the Controller to the Commissioners of the Sinking Faul on the 5th of June last given a brief history of the proceedings connected with lessing the premises to the Crystal Palace Association from 1832 to the time of taking possession of the premises in May proceedings connected with lessing the premises to the Crystal Palace Association continued. Accordingly, as soon as practicable after the premises were entered upon on benefit of the Crystal Palace Association continued. Accordingly, as son as practicab

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN S. K. RICHARD-BON, take of the Ci y of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 40 Grand-street, in the City of Brooklyn, Execution District, on or before the mith day of April mext.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1858.

HENRY C. RICHARDSON, Executor.

of law6m8 OLIVE W. RICHARDSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

of an impovent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth shapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—HENRY G. ELV of the Street of the Statutes—HENRY G. ELV of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York—Insolvent. Notice first published November 17, 1838. Creditors to appear before the Hon. E. D. CULVER, Oity Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, at his Chambers, No. 335 Faiton street, In said City of Brooklyn, on the let day of February, 1839, at 9 eloca in the forehoon, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said brooklyn of the previous to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.

PARSONS, RIGGS & RIGGS, no. 10 wall-st., N. T.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMEDSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.
The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores
natural color and permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluide, and thus makes it grow on baid heads,
removes, all dandruff, inching, and heat from the scale, quite
and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache,
and may be relied upont coure all diseases of the scalp and hair,
it will stop and heep it from failing of; makes it soft, slowy,
healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three
Umes a week, it will never fail or become gray; then, reader,
read the following and judge for yourselves:
NEW-YORE, Jan. 2, 1836.

best proof being occular demonstration, I write which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color, and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker, and much more beathly looking. I am, yours respectfully.

EENRY JENKINS, cor. Columbia and Carroll-ets.. Brooklyn. EENRY JENKINS, cor. Columbia and Carroll-ets.. Brooklyn. Brook. Woon.—Dear Sir. Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for years, caused, I suppose, from alight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and solvins all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., Enthance Print, Sept. 5, 1857.

a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Zetablishment), and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

New-York Daily Tribune

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday for the last time this year, Mr. PURDY in the chair. It was resolved to pay the Clerks of the Commis-

rather wait till the Controller requested this additional assistance.

Mr. Bell. warmly supported the ordinance.

Mr. Punny knew Mr. Robert T. Haws as long and as istimately as any man, and no man had his confidence more thoroughly than he; but he wanted to hear from him before voting him help that he did not know whether he wanted it or not. But he supposed that it was bound to be put through, and he would merely your against it.

sums above stated, Purdy voting pay. The ordinance was then passed, Mr. Purdy alone voting in the nega-

was then passed, Mr. Purdy alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Bell, in presenting the subjoined resolution,
warmly expressed his esteem for Mr. Stillman, and his
regret that the Board was to be deprived of his valuable services:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the County
of New York cannot view the retirement of Thomas B. Bittman, without acknowledging his valuable services in tole Department of the public service, and we tender to our retirms
colleague un sincere appreciation of the uniform courtesy and
htteness which he has invariably manifested to those associated
with him, and we bespeak for him continued health and happiness.

Mr. PURD! and Mr. IWEED careesly seconded the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stillman, who was evidently much affected, assured his fellow members that the sentiments which they had manifested in his behalf were reciprocated manifold.

Mr. KENNEDY moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Purdy. President, for his impartial conduct as presiding efficer of this Board during the year. Adopted.

Mr. PURDY returned his thanks for the honor, and the Board adjourned to the second Tuesday in Jaunery.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. FEIDAY, Dec. 31, 1858.—Mr. CLANCY, President, in

the chair.

A large number of papers of an ordinary routine character were passed.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing extra allowances to the messengers of the Board.

ordered printed.
A resolution was adopted to extend the hospitalities of the city to Gen. Samuel Hourton, now on a visit to the city. The Committee to wait upon him was left for the next Board.

The following account.

for the next Board.

The following communication was received from the Controller giving particulars of the sale of the iron of the Crystal Palace, amounting to \$26,115 65:

Department of Fisace, Controller's Office, New-York, Dec 31, 1838.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons beving claims against JACOB STRAUT, into other Characteristics, as the office of Edward J. Straut, No. 106 Bank-st, in the City of New-York, on or before the averant day of March next-Dated New-York, the did day of September, 1852.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN S. K. RICHARD.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is bereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN S. K. RICHARD.

It is stated by the Superintendent in his report, that he commenced on the latin of controller with rink for which advances he has been paid from the other of the county of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vomebra thereof to the subscriber, at his place of housiness, No. 40 Grand-street, in the City of Brookiyu, Eastern

Vienna, Berlin, Florence, Louin, and the required information be given to the parties interested.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. Flagg, Controller.

Referred to Committee on Lands and Places
The report to confirm the sale of the lease of the North Battery Pier came back to this Board acn-concurred in. This Board achered to for mer action.

A Committee came from the Councilmen to inform this Board they were ready to adjourn sine die. A Committee from this Board was in turn appointed to wait upon them, being the usual ceremonies.

The Committee reported that the Councilmen had no communications to make. Whereupon Mr. Adams, moved to acjourn sine die. This motion was withdrawa. Mr. Davis offered the following:

Warran, at the dissolution of our efficial connection as membered to Seard of Aleerman for 1889, it is but right and proper

Mr. Davis offered the following:

Warras, At the dissolution of our official connection as members of the floard of Alertman for 1858, it is but right and proper that we testify in a manner befitting the occasion, our appreciation of the courseous, dignified and gentlemanly manner to which the duties of the chair have been performed, sustly give suitable expression to the respect and affection entertained by them for their presiding officer. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are in an eminent degree due; and we bereby tender them to the Hon. John Clancy, for the faithful, impartial, able and courseous manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this Body during the past year; that we tender him our warmest acknowledgements or his uniform courtesy and intercourse with him; and we earnestly desire him to accept our best wishes for this future prospects, welfare and happiness—Unaulmoudy sloopted.

The PRISIDENT, in a next, appropriate speech responded to the resolution. He remarked that, as his connection with Board was about to cease, he wished to return his warmest thanks for the friendly bearing of the Board toward him, as their presiding officer, during the past year. His association with the members had been of the most pleasing and congenial character. This friendship he hoped would continue through life. His connection with the Board had been one of the brightest spots of his life. He wished them all success and happiness.

Mr. Turner presented a preamble complimentary.

Mr. Trukke presented a preamble complimentary to the clerks and serge aut-at-arms and reporters of the

Board, which were adopted manimously.

The Board, on motion of Mr. Tucker then adjourned sine die. The Board, on motion of Mr. Tuckers then adjourned size die.

Testimonial.—A pleasing incident followed the close of the seesion. The Democratic and Opposition members had prepared a surptise for their worthy associate, Mr. Wim. Tuckers, who was about to leave the Common Council. Mr. Chancr called the members in a circle, and with a magnificent gold-headed cane in his hand, requested Mr. Tucker to stand forth, and then addressed him in most complimentary language on the eeteem in which each and every member of this Board held him. They had at many times to differ, but, notwithstanding, the members all had the warmest admiration and respect for him. He hoped he would accept this token of esteem from his associates in the Board.

Mr. Tucker was so much surprised at the compliment that he could scarcely give utterance. He accepted the gift, thanking them most cordially, and referred to the many times he had to differ with them as an opposition member. His course he had taken from his own convictions, and by the wish of his constituents; but he nevertheless always had the most friendly feelings for each and every member of the Board. He felt gratified that his course had met the wishes of his constituents, and that the members here had such friendship for him. He hoped that friendship would be eternal.

The cane was of abony, with a heavy solid head of gold, with the following inscription: "Presented to "Mr. Tucker by his associates in the Board of Al-"dermen, 1858, as a token of esteem."

The incident was quite a relief to the usual proceedings of the Board, and gave general gratification.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The closing session of the Board for the year 1858 took place yesterday afternoon, Mr. Haswell, President in the chair. The Board was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock.

S. rest Cleaning.—Mr. Brand called up a resolution authorizing the City Inspector to unake a contract with Ferbes, Holbrook & Waterbury, to clean the streets of the city for five years for the sum of \$345,000.

Mr. Brand said the Board of Aldermen had re-

Mr. BRADY said the Board of Aldermen had re-

Mr. Bgady said the Fourd of Albermed and rescinded the original resolution, and it was necessary
for this Board to concur with the Aldermen to prevent
the Legislature legalizing the contract.
The resolution was unanimously concurred in.
Reorganizing the Cuy Inspector's Department.—
The originance on this subject, and recently adopted by
the Aldermen, was called up.
While the decument was being read, Mr. Gener

moved to dispense with the further reading.

The PRESIDENT quietly remarked that it would not be exactly in form to adopt the ordinance, unless it was read first.

A member cried out to the reader to hurry ap the

After the reading the ordinance was adopted, without debate, by 14 Year to 2 Nays.

The report of the Ordinance Committee amending the ordinance regulating the Finance Department, was

the ordinance regulating the Finance Department, was concurred in.

A resolution to extend the hospitalities of the city to Schator Houston, was adopted Messrs. Bruce, Rhodes and Noisan were appointed a committee to earry out the object of the resolution.

Extending Buckman street through the Park.—The resolution in favor of this project was concurred in. A resolution was adopted, directing the Sirect Committee.

Central Park Excession — Mayor Tressam sent in a veto to the resolution in relation to extending the area of the Central Park, and witching Seventh agenue from the northern boundary to the Harlam River. The asus! Committees were appointed to wast agon the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to inform them to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Resolutions were acopted presenting the thanks of the Beard to the President, Clerks and officers of the Beard and to the reporters, and the usual complimentary speches were made.

The minutes of this meeting were read by Mr. Chas.

T MCCLENACHAN, the Clerk, after which the Board adjourned sine die.

REOPENING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Another meeting, called by the African Civilization Scatery, was held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, at Sub-b Presbyterian Church. The Rev. J. B. Smirn, of New-Bedford, alinded to the dangers and duties of colored American citizens at the present time. He yielded to none in gratitude for what their white friends had done for the colored people, but they must now go forward the meelves. The colored citizens of the United States have a duty to perform which they cannot shake off. They must petition Congress; they must say that they carnot remain quiet under the Dred Scott decision. They must awaken to the dangers resulting from the African Slave-Trade. He deplored the evils which had spring from their former condition, and from which they were not yet entirely free. They needed greater unity among themselves, more respect for each other less servic dependence upon white men. They needed to love each other more, to love Africa, and honor it. He was satisfied that, until they clevated Africa in the scale, they would remain depressed. He loved Africa; it was the land of his accestors, the source of letters, science and civilization. It might again be foremost, if her sous here would begin the work, and seed to her Christianity and Christian civilization. For his part he gloried in the name of Africa, soud was proud to trace his ancestry back to the founders of civilization and the arts. Dr. Smith's speech was marked with thought and herve.

Dr. Delany spoke of the power that might be REOPENING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Dr. DELANY spoke of the power that might be exerted if the colored women of the United States were all to take held of the great work of evacgelizing

The Rev. H. H. Garker said that ever since he was a boy the wants of Africa had pressed upon his attention. Now there was every prospect that her own children would engage with all their souls in the noble work of carrying the Gospel to Africa and suppressing the Slave-Trace. Woen the chiefs found they could get more for cetton than they could for human beings, they would celtivate that staple for the British market. He was glad to say that, with few exceptions, all intelligent colored men began to see that this was the most effectual way to stop the Slave-Trale.

The Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON was glad to see colored men interested for Africa, and about to adopt a practi-

was the most effectual way to stop the Slave-Tra te.

The Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON was glad to see colored men interested for Africs, and about to adopt a practical way to put an end to the ravages of the Slave-Trade. Many years ago, at the time of the Armistad excitement, he and other colored men had laid the foundstien of what is now the neefal "American "Missionary Association," which had lately received \$150,000 to plant Caristianity in Africa. The time had gone by when colored men couldn't think for themselves. He had now in preparation a lecture on the right of private judgment for colored men as regards their duty to Africa. They must no longer be governed by other minds: they must act for themselves in these matters. If cotton could be produced in Africa the Sleve-Trade would soon cease. He rejoiced that there was a prospect that the staple which had added to their bonds, would become the means of their deliversnee, by being grown in Africa. He heartily approved of laboring for Africa's redemption.

The Hoo. I. D. Johnson of Monrovia presented the attitude which Liberia held toward the Slave-Trade. Heing now free, they intended to remain so. He was happy to address an audience which was able to reason and discriminate without prejudice on this subject. The Slave-Trade had esseed for 600 miles along their coast; and if colored Americans would arouse and continue the line of settlements, it might cease on all the she res of Africa. There were hundreds of vessels engaged in lawful commerce there, and if the colored men of this country were wise, soon

bundreds of vessels engaged in is wful commerce there, and if the colored men of this country were wise, soon all that wealth might be in their hands by enterprise

all that wealth might be in their hands by enterprise and industry.

Mr. HYNRY BOARDMAN, a native African, gave some account of the Slave-Trade in Africa, whence he arrived two weeks ago.

ROBERT HAMILION stated that the colored people of Whitemsourgh had determined that a ship should be built by themselves, and subscriptions of one cent a week had been commenced for that purpose. One cent a week from all the free colored people of the United States would buy a splendid ship in three weeks. He recommended the idea to all the Sabbath-Schools and Churches in the United States.

In conclusion, the following resolutions were adopted

In conclusion, the following resolutions were all pited by the meting:

Rescleed. That the attempt to reopen the African Slave-Trade in Georgia should be regarded with the deepest abhoreace by all classes of American citizens, both as parriots and Caristians. Resideed, That the citizens of the United States should arouse and memorialize Congress to put an end to this nefarious tradition the coast of Africa, also, that colored citizens should present their petitions to the Governments of Greek Sirishi and France likewise, to use their power in suppressing the Slave-Trade.

Beintrualism Exposures.—The Spiritualists of Boston and vicinity are considerably exercised at the present time by accese recently transpiring at the Melodeon, where, for two evenings, Mr. M. V. Bly, a self-styled "detective," has undertaken to expose the alleged trickery of rappings, table tippings, and all other communications from the spirits of the departed. On Monday evening there was great excitement at the Hall, lasting about four hours, and no progress was made by Mr. B further than to expose Mr. J. V. Mansfield, the "great spirit postmaster," whose method of opening and reclosing letters was fully described to the appearent satisfaction of a majority present—to show that Mrs. Coan's ability to read the language of a folded ballot was by a certain kind of perfonse upon the paper, and that the rappings were caused by an ingenious action of the aukle and toe joints. The meeting of Monday was one of dire coafusion, hard y suy attempts being made t) preserve order or to give the accomblage an air of decent importance.

Last evening there was a larger and more decorous SPIRITUALISM EXPOSURES .- The Spiritualists of

fusion, hardy any attempts being made to pressure order or to give the accemblage an air of decent importance.

Last evening there was a larger and more decorous andience present, though sufficient noise was made for the lecturer to include in the continual requect for those in front to be quiet, and also that the audience should not make more noise than a Newfoundland dog that was ejected by the janitor during the evening. The ballots were tried again, and with success—Mr. Bly showing how he did it and how others did it. He then called for "the man with the \$100" to come forward and the him. No responses was made, whereupon Mr. Bly allowed himself to be tied to a chair in all corts of ways, and with all sorts of tures, by a Scotch sailor, the operation being continued after the mariner became fatigued, by two gentlemen evidently possessing full ability for the task.

The tied said the Davenport boys never required for received other aid than their own to loose themselves, and he would free himself of any and every binding so long as the circulation of the blood was not interrupted. He was placed in a huge box, after the audience had decided by vote that he was sufficiently secured, and after remaining these less than too minutes emerged entirely free, with rope in one hand and chair in the other. There was no collusion—in fact, those surrounding Mr. Bly appeared to be all firm believers in spiritualism, and consequently detestators of the lecturer. The victorious B.y was warmly applanded and greeted with three hearty cheers, spiced, of course, with a few hisses. In regard to the "rap pings," he remarked that he was three weeks developing the aikle bone, before a response was obtained. By particular request, he exercised his ankle a little and produced some very load raps. [Bos. Post, 29th.]

The Proposed Territorius.—" Daco'ah" is the wastern half of what was Minneauta Territors. When

THE PROPOSED TREETIOTIES.—" Daco'ah" is the western half of what was Minesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the Territory from north to South. The eastern part because the State of Minnesota—the western is anorganized and without a government.

"Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New Mexico with that Meetila Valley strip of land which we purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.

"Nevada" is the western half of Utah, lying bottern Salt Lake and California.

THE PROPOSED TERRITOTIES .- " Daco'ah" is the

"Nevada" is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and California.
"Larsmie" means the western part of Nebrasks, in which the fort of that name is situated.
"Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky Mountain chain in the western part of Kansas, which part it is proposed to cut off for the new Territory.
"Superior" or "Outonagon" is the peninsula between Lakes Superior and Michigan, part of which new belongs to Michigan and part to Wisconsin.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

From The Townse Globe.

Mr. Hind returned from his last exploring expedition to tre North-West Territory about ten days ago Mr. Hind was accompanied by Lord Cavendish and Mr. Arlley as far as Chicago. Lord Grosvenov, a few days before the party left Red River, took a fassay to go on a buffall hunt, and started off on horsebook with a half-bred guide, on a journey of several hundred miles, although the thermometer was below sore The young gentleman a love of sport must be strong when he could be ave his companions when they were about to return to civilization, to go upon such an on pedition.

and the terms of the party theroughly explored the Mr Hind and his party theroughly explored the neighborhood of the Assimboine, and traversed the south branch of the Sarkatchewan some has dreds of miles. He used canoes going one way and far the other took bortes, by which he secured a more thorough knowledge of the country than the fur traders who travel by water entirely. The Company's people have a ways reported the Sarkatchewan as running through a sandy plain, utterly unfit for cultivation. Mr. Hindes people admit the banks of the river to be sendy, but say that five onless from it the land is even richer then on the Red River. The climate is much Mr. Hind's people admit the banks of the river to be asney, but say that five orders from it the land is even richer than on the Red River. The climate is much milder and the segretation most harroant. From the accounts of the hunters is would appear, however, that the slope of land at the easters base of the Rocky Mountains is the finest part of the Territory. The snow is said tever to be deep there, snow shoes being unknown to the Indians, and it is a well timbered country. This is the locality, also, is which the coal beds exist. Mr. Hind did not penetrate so far, but he had undoubted proofs of their existence. At Fort Edmouten, and other western pea's of the Company, they nee the coal for their forger. It would appear from Mr. Hind's researches that the hope of fioding good coal on tre Assinboice has proved groundless. Lignite is found, but not in such quantities as to be profitable. There is, however, over he whole country, sufficient wood for building and fael during the first settlement of the country, and afters wit there are any ple stores of timber to the north, for which there are easy means of transportation to the prairies. In the way of transportation, it is believed that an affluent of the Assinboine approached within a very short distance of the Sashatchewan. If the two streams could be joined, there would be a very great saving in distance. The only route previously explored was, by the lake, to the mouth of the Sashatchewan, and theree passed the barrier of the falls, up the river. The northing and southing would be avera, by the rewell discovered route, since the branch of the Assinboine runs almost due west from Red River. At the highest point at which Mr. Hind saw the Saskatchewan, it was half a mile broad and soven feet deep.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY—The Monitor contains a report to Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, from M. Renier, of the Institute, giving an account of a singular discovery of a stone tablet containing a Customa tariff of the time of Septimus Severus—that is, of the 202d year of the Christian era. It was found in the ruins of Zraia, the ancient Celonia Julia Zarai, situated in the subdivision of Batua, in the district occupied by the tribe of the Ouled Sellam; the finders of it were some men employed in digging foundations for a mill for the Caid of the place, one Si Moktar. An impression of the tariff having been taken in oil paper, by an Italian mason, and transmitted to Paris, the imprint shows that some matilations exist in the tablet, but the greater part of what is cut in it can be perfectly well made out. It begins with the words: "superateribus Casaribus Lucie Septimus Severo et Marco Aurelio Autonius Augustis "Pris Consulthus; Lex portus post discessum cohertitis instituta," which is—"The Emperors and Casari "regulations established after the departure of the "cohort." It then goes on to specify, in asparate divisions, and item by item, the duties to Ds paid for various objects.

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"cohort." It then goes on to specify, in asparate divisions, and item by item, the duties to Ds paid for various objects.

In the first division, entitled "Duties to be paid per head," are the following: "A here, 14 denarii (this coin was worth about 8d.); a herse or a mare, 14; a mue, 14; a pig, — (tadistinct); a sucking pig, —; a sneep or goet, —;" and a note says that, "cattle detited for market are exempt from duties." The second division, "On foreign woven fabrics," gives, "A table cover, 14 den; a light colored tanis, 14; a bed coveriog, 4; a purple reagum, 1;" and adds, "Other African stuffs pay per piece." The next division is for skins, but the duties are effaced: "A skin completely prepared, —; a skin unprepared, —; a borse, or goat skin, —; cords cum per 10, —; worse per quintal —; glue per 10 lb.—; sponges per 10 lb.—" The rext division runs as follows: "Principal Customs regulation: Pasture ani nals and beasts of burden are exempt from duty; for other things see the chapter which concerns them. An amphora of wine, —; an amphora of date wine, —; dates per quintal, 4 den.; figs per quintal, —; — per 10 buchels, —; auts per 10 bushels, —; soft targestine for lamps—." The colony of Zarai, to which this tariff applies, was between 136 and 139 of the Christian era the garrison of a cohort, and it is probable that up to the year 202 the cobort charged to defend the frontiers of the empire was exempted from Customs duties. The colony was situated on one of the most frequented roads which led from the desert to the Cesarian Mauritania.

Among the object's mentioned in the tariff are some which are still made in the casts of Ziband and Bled el Djorid, in the south of the Regency of Tunis. For example, the "light colored tunies" are evidently the hace which wealthy Araba wear at present, and which have lately bren used by European Isdica as shawis; the soga are now the gandouras which form the issignia of command in the Regency of Tunis; and the bed-coverings are perhaps the gaily-colored blankets which are s

not the same as palm-wine, but was a ferm-ated figuor which readily intoxi ated. Pliny makes mention of it, and it is now replaced in the casis by a sort of alcohol made from figs. The meaning of the words corductus and vopa is not very clear, but perhaps they are not correctly copied. It has hitherto been supposed that the Customs duties of the Roman Empire were uniformly the 40th part of the value of the goods—that sum having been levied in Italy, Sicily, the two Gauls, Arla Minor, Bithynia, Pontus and Paphiagonia; but the tablet which has now been found proves that the curies were not uniform.

Asia Minor, Bithylini, Folitish and Papingsons that the tablet which has new been found proves that the cuties were not uniform.

It proves, also, that in Africa, at all events, they were inferior to one-fortieth of the value; thus, Papinianus, a law-writer who lived in the time of Septimus Severus, atates that the legal price of slaves was fixed at 20 gold pieces, or 500 denarii, the fortieth part of which is 121 den.; but, as may be seen, only lif are inscribed in the tariff. Again, the Theodosian code, which was drawn up previously to the year 401 of our era, fixes the price of horses for the cavalry in Numidia at 400 den., the fortieth of which is 10; yet the duty en horses is the tariff is only 14. The exemption from duty or ozen destined for the markets, and of pasturage of animals, is explained by the fact that the Government levied market and pasture taxes on them, and could not consequently, make them pay twice over; and as to the exemption of beasts of burden, it is no doubt owing to the consideration that it would have been unjust to tax both the goods and the animal which carried them.

[Gallignani's Messenger.]

HARVARD COLLEGE .- From the report of Amos A.

Harvard College.—From the report of Amos A. Lawerce, the Treasurer, it appears that the properity of the College has not been materially affected by the crumercial disasters of the past year. The Hoylston Museum has been completed at a cost of \$5,000. Bequeathed by the late T. W. Ward, for the purchase of books, has been received from his executory. Mr. William T. Aedrews, on resigning the office of Treasurer last year, gave the sum of \$2,500 to the Plummer Fund, having previously given the same amount for the same purpose. Mr. T. Lee has given \$350 for the purchase of books for the Alfred Professorship. A subscription commenced by Wm. Sturgis, J. P. Cushing, Thoe. Lee, and Jonathan Phillips, of \$5,000 each, for the benefit of the Merical Department, at if remains open. The vast zoological collection of Prof. Agassis; unde from all parts of the world, remains unseen and almost useless in a temporary bailding, and the Professor, who is devoting his fie to the advancement of natural science in this cumtry, has no adequate provision for his support, or means of prosecuting his researches, nor even of preserving the collection, which he offers to the corporation. Were this collection made available, Prof. Agassiz believes that he would attract to Cambridge students even from Europe. The excentions of the late Thomas Dowse propose to give \$2,000 to rebuild the conceivatory in the botanical garden. This department has no adequate rounce of income, and the chemical department is similarly situated. The receipts of the College for the year bave been \$275,524 38, and there remains on hand in cash the sum of \$25,517 47. The salary of the President of the College is \$2,500, and most of the other professors \$2,500. The amount of property belonging to the College, exclusive of the College and the grounds adjusting, is valued at \$1,009,636 40. Of this abnount, \$563,104 86 is in notes and mortgages, and \$168,559 68 in real estate. The Treasurer syst that, owing to the high cost of living, the salaries paid to the office of in

The average salary of elergymen in the Church of England, high or low, is \$1,400. The average pay of clergymen in this country is hardly a fourth of that